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Senator Allison on the Trusts.

great corporate industries of the coun- be worth something to the Indian, try, and that he thinks the combinations of capital will increase as the country grows. This statement is made by the Senator in connection with some very optimistic remarks concerning the prosperity of the country present and prospective, and there is no room for doubt that he regards such combinations as contributing factors to the prevailing good times. This undoubtedly represents the view of the Republican leaders generally.

Business revived in 1897, a few months after the inauguration of President Mc-Kinley. Therefore, according to Republican philosophy, the McKinley Administration brought it, and hence every element of the business situation, the trusts included, must be working for the country's weal. This is not very satisfactory logic, but it is about the best that can be offered on behalf of Republican policies at this time. The Senator, therefore, may safely be counted upon in opposition to any such measure as that proposed by Mr. Babcock, taking off the protective duties from trust-produced articles. And why should be not oppose legislation against the trusts if he regards them as good things? And how can he oppose such legislation unless he claims that the trusts are beneficial to the country?

The Iowa Senator appears to see nothing wrong in the sale of American manufactures abroad more cheaply than they are sold in the home market, for he is at some pains first to admit and then to explain the matter with manifest approval. He says that the and methods of his associates. sale of agricultural implements to Argentina was investigated some years ago, and the fact disclosed that the Argentine wholesale dealer did get farm implements at lower prices than the dealers in this country were compelled to pay, but that the Argentine dealer ple of that place may do well to inveshad to bear the cost of distribution, so tigate. that by the time local freights had been paid the consumer there had to pay as much as the American farmer

It may be that Senator Allison can satisfy the Republican farmers with that sort of an explanation, but if so they must either be very stupid or they must feel it a patriotic duty to be robabsolutely fails to explain. It simply shows that the American exporters sold the goods so much more cheaply to the who lives thousands of miles away.

The point for Mr. Allison to explain ebb. foreign. That is the charge that is made and admitted. It is no answer to say that by reason of freight charges and local costs of distribution the foras cheaply to American dealers as to ers buy from the factories as cheaply as foreigners can.

Manual Training for Indians.

are taught, manual training and all, to us or not. she is endeavoring to revive, or pre- It may be true that mere abstract serve, the ancient arts of basket weaving and blanket making. The weaving commerce, but what the protectionist of baskets is a business which has been has overlooked is the circumstance carried on by various Indian tribes that if we do not buy from others they from time immemorial, and few civil- will not be able to buy so much from ized peoples have reached the perfection us. When trade in Europe is depressed attained by the Indian in this industry, and suffering, that continent will, of Not only are the baskets beautiful, with necessity, take smaller quantities of our the beauty of strange, primitive, and goods, even of food products which essentially artistic designs and thor- they so greatly need, and of the raw ough workmanship, but they are prac- materials, without which their manu tically indestructible, and some of them factures will languish. This comes from will hold water as perfectly as earthen- the universally recognized principle ware or glass, being so closely woven that when times are hard people do not as to be impervious to moisture.

It will readily be seen that the art of reason that they are not able to do so making such articles is one not to be matter of theory, but of a multitude of Great Britain the German Empire i little details of workmanship and choice our best customer, and if a long-conand bequeathed to him, but which could smaller takings of American goods one which belongs to an ancient civili- three ways: First, as already suggest mation, a civilization which will never ed, through the inability of German be reproduced, and the last vestiges of to buy so many of our goods; second hooves an economical, modern Govern-The baskets made by the Navajo, Chi- we may be hurt by Germany's attempts nook, and Mission Indians will be seen and studied by future generations, because some specimens of them are preserved in museums and are not likely to bitter feeling against us in Europe-a be destroyed, but it would be consider- feeling that we were not disposed to ably better if the art of making them trade fairly. This feeling has been could be preserved. No one can tell, greatly intensified of late by the large from examining these curious products ly increased export of American manuof a savage people, just how the work factures. So long as we exported noth was done. It cannot be done by ma- ing but raw materials and food prod-

education, the Government teachers the arts of civilization, and have led the factures a very different condition was young Indians to believe that it was created, and now threats of reprisals

more important for them to learn Latin, dgebra, and the work of the tinsmith European industry through legislative and shoemaker than to know how to weave blankets or make baskets. the United States or not, will certainly, Hence the young people, thrown back in their very nature, affect us. And on the reservation after their brief the deeper the depression becomes in course of training, have found them- Germany and other countries, the selves confronted with a problem before greater is the probability of strong efwhich any thoroughly educated and forts being made to find an adequate civilized missionary might quail. Their education in no way fitted them for earning their living among a people who did not care for Latin, algebra, shees,

ple, in the schools as instructors; and low that those markets will be of but 40.5.0 per in the decelor of the small value. We cannot build ourolder people of the tribe will be led to of the outside world. feel that they are not useless, and the | The matters herein referred to are business of basket making, with young | well worthy of the thoughtful considblood and wider knowledge to push the eration of our people. They should be Senator Allison is reported as saying blood and wider knowledge to push the that men of brains are in charge of the sale of the products, may turn out to dealt with neither in a pessimistic nor

His Conscience Was Shocked. bid of two and a half millions of dollars erto maintained, and a meeting of the by the City Council comes the news procity. from McKeesport, in the same State, that a counci-man has resigned, giving as a reason that it is impossible for a others in connection with the Republican

This councilman, whose name is propriety of such suggestions, as well as Harry L. Abbot, says in explanation the inexcusable presumption on the part that in order to secure improvements of those gentlemen in imagining themfor his district and do his duty by the people who elected him a member must.

They may be possibilities, but they ought people who elected him, a member must indulge in political tricks, enter into cliques and schemes, and generally followly man to be seriously thought of, for people who elected him, a member must cliques and schemes, and generally follow a course revolting to a self-respecting man, especially one who desires to live as he thinks Christ would live,

It is possible that Mr. Abbot has set up too lofty an ideal. While it would be very desirable to have the members of the McKeesport or any other city council act just as Christ would, it is a little too much to expect. But a city little too much to expect. But a city little too much to expect. But a city little in the seriously thought of, for he represents everything for which the Republican party stands. He is the living embodiment of its aims and aspirations and a perfect example of its political methods. In the face of Mr. Hanna's overshadowing claim, all other aspirants should modestly subside, and tell their shoulds to keep still. To question his right of way, is to exhibit, not merely political inconsistency, but colossal ingrat. little too much to expect. But a city council can generally stop a long way short of that mark, and still do a great little.

In 1890 New York handled 52.5 per cent of Mr. Abbot had named some specific act or acts of misconduct; and it may not be improper to suggest that he might have rendered more substantial service to the cause of Christianity as well as America's greatest seaport, but it is not to that of reform by retaining his seat to be expected that she will keep up her and endeavoring to improve the morals

But every man to his way. Mr. Abbot probably acted according to his best judgment. We may assume that he was conscientious, and his action was indicative of conditions in the Mc-Keesport city government that the peo-ple of that place may do well to inves-Keesport city government that the peo-

Trade Depression in Germany. Reports from Europe, official and un-

official, leave no room for doubt that during recent months business has been considerably depressed there, and that Obsequies of the Indiana Soldier to in Germany the condition is really serious. The bank situation has been bed for the political advantage of their strained, the iron trade has been almost party. The "explanation" is one that paralyzed, and the silk industry greatly crippled, with large numbers of operatives working on short time, or entirely idle. Now the Department of State is foreign wholesale dealer that after a informed by the United States Consular water carriage of thousands of miles Agent at Gera, Germany, that the wooland a heavy local cost for distribution en industry is also in a bad way, the the Argentine farmer bought them as statement of the consul being that cheaply as the American farmer could probably no other German enterprise almost at the door of the factory that has undergone a more marked change produced them. In other words, the in so short a time. With the bank sit-American consumer is entirely deprived uation strained and delicate, and the of his local advantage and made to pay iron trade, the silk and woolen industries all suffering, it is evident that the prosperity tide of Germany is at a low

is why the manufacturers cannot sell This is a matter that concerns other countries as well as Germany, and it eign consumer ultimately pays as much dwelt strongly upon the manner in as the American. We are not concerned with the expense of distributing mercial nations are interwoven. This goods locally in foreign countries, but is a feature of the world's business sit we are concerned in having our dealby the extreme protectionists. They have proceeded upon the theory that n matter how greatly other countries might suffer, if we only had a tariff Miss Estelle Reel, Superintendent of sufficiently high and prohibitive we Indian Schools, is said to be trying to were bound to be all right. A favorite make a most sensible change in the contention with them has been that methods of instruction. Instead of hav- there is no sentiment in trade, and ing the Indian children taught precisely hence that other countries will buy the same things which white children from us whether we allow them to sell

sentiment plays a very small part in buy so much, for the very excellent

Therefore, the unfavorable conditions learned in a day, and requiring consid- in Germany cannot but be a matter of erable practice. Moreover, it is not a concern to the United States. Next to of material, which the ancestors of the tinued and serious depression has set in Indian wrought out from time to time there, it is bound to reflect itself in not be devised by the civilized man in and this in turn will materially affect a hundred years. The art is, in short, conditions here. It may affect us in which are passing away; and it be- through the lower prices that will naturally result from our reduced sales; ment to preserve it before it is too late. and third, from the circumstance that

at remedial legislation. There is no disguising the fact tha our tariff policy has produced a very ucts, Europe, while complaining of our Thus far, in the process of Indian unfairness, showed little disposition to retaliate. But when we began to inhave confined themselves to teaching vade foreign markets with our manu-

are freely made. Any efforts to revive remedies, whether estensibly aimed at remedy-by legislation or otherwise. Only a short time ago Senator Fair-

banks-the longitudinal gentleman with Presidential aspirations—in a public or tin roofs; and it estranged them from address discoursed grandiloquently the older members of the tribe, in whom | upon the assumed fact that we would dwelt all the authority. They were only absolutely hold our own markets and half ready for the white man's life, and at the same time capture those of the utterly unfitted for that of the reser- rest of the world. Such talk is the verivation. The situation was a cruel one, est economic rot. When we so far des-Miss Reel, on the contrary, purposes troy the industries of our foreign complacing some of the older squaws, who petitors as to give us control of their understand the ancient art of their peo- markets, the inexorable result will folelse is qualified for the work. Thus the selves up by destroying the industries

an optimistic spirit, but fairly, reasonably, and conservatively. They certainly should suggest the wisdom and Closely following the Philadelphia propriety of a departure from the hidesensation caused by the Wanamaker bound commercial policy we have hithfor certain railroad franchises granted world on a broader principle of reci-

as a reason that it is impossible to occupy a seat Presidential nomination in 1904, impels us once more to advert to the manifest im-

alarm is being expressed at the falling off. There seems, however, to be no real occasion for any such feeling. The change is a perfectly natural one. There is no doubt that New York will always be country. Small increases at small ports may mean large percentages, while an increase of many millions at a port like New York may constitute but a small perceutage of the vast aggregate. With pres of smaller ports in competition, World. It is idle, though, for New Yorkers to entertain the hope of always handling about one-half of the country's foreign

GENERAL KNEFLER'S FUNERAL.

Be Unique. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 15.—The uneral of Gen. Frederick Kneffer, who died yesterday evening, will be unique. It will be heid at 6 o'clock Monday morning and will be strictly private. The gen eral prepared a letter during his re ess, detailing arrangements for the fueral. This was sealed and not opened till after his death. His original idea as for the funeral to be at midnight, ut he finally agreed that it should be at There will be absolutely no serve and the only persons who will be pres-it outside the immediate family will be ight of his comrades. They are to be the pallbearers. Four will be from the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, of was colonel, which Gen. Lew Wallace was co en Knefler enlisted. General Wallace

Lacking Humor,

(From the New York Press.)

MOND GAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A Remarkable Fuel Discovery Attracting Widespread Interest. James Boyle, the United States Const

cientific circles are much interested in discovery made by Dr. Ludwig Mond, chemical firm of Brunner, Mond lows: Co., Limited. This discovery is a gas

manufacturers in the South Staffordshire district for a bill in Parliament to give mons, and has passed through the committee stage successfully, so that the scheme will, in all probability, be in actual operation within the next few years. Five generating stations are to be ears. Five generating stations are to be established, and from these the gas will be conveyed, under pressure in underto the various manufacturation of t ground pipes, to the various manufacturin the district for use in furnaces and as engines, but not for illumination. Mond gas is a 'producer gas,' made from the cheapest class of small coal and dust, commonly called 'bituminous slack.' Dr. Mond discovered a process by which this cheap slack can be converted into a freight included. clean gaseous fuel in such a way that a "During the year ended December 21, very large proportion of the nitrogen of the coal is recovered (as ammonia) and converted into sulphate of ammonia.

"During the year ended December 21, 1900, there were exported from Malaga to the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and Valence of the United Statese 56,425 boxes of Jordans and converted into sulphate of ammonia, which is a very valuable manure and fer-tilizer. The distinguishing features of the Mond process are:

"(1) The utilization of cheap bituminous "(2) The recovery of 90 pounds of sul-

or every ton of slack gasified. "(3) Low temperature working, so that o clinkers are formed in the producer, and the ammonia is not destroyed. '(4) Very perfect regeneration of heat

y an ingeniously designed system, using water as a heat carrier. (a) The production of a clean gas of extremely uniform quality, free from tar and grit, and of a higher calorific value

han most other producer gases. "Mond gas is not a lighting gas: it burns with a pale blue flame and has a much lower heating value than illuminating gas. It is a gaseous fuel, adapted for wholesale use as a heating and power agent, and the gas engines at Winnington, Cheshire, using Mond gas, hold the world's record for economy and for long deal better than it does. It would have been more satisfactory and convincing if it had fallen to 47.3 per cent and some open-hearth steel furnace has been work—

Mr. Abbat had named some specific act alarm is being expressed at the falling ed with excellent results, using Mond gas. and the gas is in daily use for glass melting, ore roasting, many kinds of furnace work, evaporating liquids, heating

buildings, etc.
The following technical description of to be expected that she will keep up her the Mond gas is taken from a paper read percentage of the entire trade of the by H. A. Humphrey, a distinguished expert, at the Institution of Mechanical Enineers in London:
"The possibility of using cheap fuel

and of recovering its ammonia has been the subject of Dr. Mond's experimental work on gas producers, which was started n 1879, and has been carried out on erge scale for a number of years at Win ington, Cheshire. This work resulted i solution of the difficult problem of nverting the cheap forms of fuel into ood gas of uniform quality in such a sy that the ammonia existing in the fuel not destroyed, but recovered as a by-Common bituminous slack rought by railway wagons into the torks, is mechanically handled by eleators and creepers and deposited in hop-ers above the producers. From these, it s fed in charges of eight to ten hundred-veights at a time into the producer 'bell,' where the first heating of the slack takes ce, and the products of distillation pass ownward into the hot zone of fuel before bining the bulk of the gas leaving the roducer. The hot zone destroys the tar nd converts it into a fixed gas, and also repares the slack for its descent into he body of the producer, where it is act-d upon by an air blast, which has been caturated with steam at 185 degrees Fardone in other producers, the quantity of steam introduced into the blast is relatively large, and amounts to two and one-

This large quickly within such limits as to prevent the formation of eithers of the desired from the formation of eithers of the desired from the formation of eithers of the desired from the formation of the fo "This large quantity of steam keeps own the working temperature of the proucer within such limits as to prevent the formation of clinkers or the destruction of the ammonia, yet permits the fuel down the working temperature of the producer within such limits as to prevent the formation of clinkers or the destruc-

The charging of the fresh fuel into the top of the producer and the withdrawing of ashes from the bottom in no way interferes with the continuous steady work of the producer. Also, the large volume of steam employed acts as a most perfect regulator in keeping the quality of the gas uniform. Each Mond producer of the ordinary size used at Winnington is capable of gasifying twenty to twenty-four tons of slack per day of twenty-four hours, and the volume of gas furnished from one ton of fuel fed into the producer varies from 140,000 to 160,000 cubic feet, acat present prices, \$1.94, naked at

ALMOND AND RAISIN CROP.

Frests and Fleeds Injure the Out put of Each in Spain. Benjamin H. Ridgely, the American

Consal at Malaga, answering enquiries from persons in the United States as to the almond and raisin crops in Spain writes to the State Department as fol-

"Until after the early spring windstorms it was impossible to give definite information; but now that these storms it a maximum price of 4 cents per 1,000 are over, it may be said that the almond crop promises to be at least up to, if not

the necessary legal authority to erect the necessary legal authority to erect plants, construct mains, etc., to supply an area of 185 square miles. The bill has been read twice in the House of Combeen read twice in the House o

"Of last year's Jordans, only a very small proportion remains unsoid, but the dans at market prices of from \$7 to \$7.25 per box of 28 pounds, cost and freight included. Valencias are not much in de mand, but the market price is from \$5.50 to \$5.75 per box of 25 pounds, cost and

and Valencias, at prices generally higher than ever known before. Some of Malaga's leading merchants bought when the market was highest, and have since been more than the market price today. The result has been that at least one leading wrote: altogether, and others are ready to fol-

"Malaga raisins are famous all over the the museum, in space use of the ravages of the phylloxera, is a the increase. A good average crop ould mean about 1,200,000 boxes. Last ear, owing to 5,00ds and storms, the crop are short many thousand boxes, and in of Malaga.

The building was bought by his brother, Reubens Peale, and was continued as a museum until 1830, when it was bought by the city, to be used as a city hall. It had cost about \$14,000 or \$15,000 to build, and had grown smaller some years ago bewas short many thousand boxes, and in all the commercial history of Malaga there never was known such fluctuation n prices. Merchants, as a rule, had a bad year and lost large sums of money. This year, there is every promise of an undant crop of a fine quality, with ening prices probably about as follows: Malaga clusters, from \$1.25 to \$3.25 per ox of 22 pounds net, cost and freight in-uded; loose, from 75 cents to \$1.75; and dless, from 70 to 75 cents per box.

"Of last year's crop, from 40,000 to 50,000 exes remain unsold. These are mostly se raisins, quoted at present at 75 cents

DEWEY REFUSED THE COAL. A Suit Started in Philadelphia Over

the Rejected Cargo.

The plaintiffs asserted that on Christ-mas Day, 1898, the ship being on the high seas, the vessel and cargo were discovered to be on fire. On the following day, the Vigilant was anchored in the bay near Manila. The fire increased in violence, and it was found necessary to pour water assist in extinguishing the conflagra-tion. The flames were put out on De-

cember 27, but there were twenty-three feet of water in the ship.

TO TEAR DOWN A CITY HALL.

A Historic Building in Baltimore

Will Be Demolished. BALTIMORE, June 15.—The old City Hall Building, on Holliday Street, near the adoption of the khaki uniform in any or form. Lexington, one of the most noted of the soon be torn down and replaced by a modern building.

Building Inspector Preston, who announced his intention of calling upon Water Engineer Quick on Monday and reques "Public attention has been drawn to this discovery," the Consul states, by the recent application of a number of leading Provinces of Maiaga and Granada there recent application of a number of leading Provinces of Maiaga and Granada there was a number of leading provinces of Maiaga and Granada there was a number of leading provinces of Maiaga and Granada there was a number of leading and the provinces of Maiaga and Granada there was a number of leading and the provinces of Maiaga and Granada there was a number of leading and the provinces of Maiaga and Granada there was a number of leading and the provinces of Maiaga and Granada there was a number of leading and the provinces of the heavy frosts during early April in the provinces of the mechanical division of the water department. About a pear ago Mr. Preston of the building and him to take steps to tear down the build would have been an unusually large yield.

"The famous Jordan almonds of comadvised that it be torn down. He states advised that it be torn down. He states that the walls have begun to bulge and it is at a considerable risk that the water department continues to occupy it.

The building was erected in 1814 by Rembrandt Peale from designs by the elder Robert Carey Long. As the Baltimore Museum it was for many years on of the chief attractions of Baltimore. The location was then a fashionable one, but was not especially suited to a place of amusement and was one of the causes of the financial ruin of its owner. One of the things put on exhibition there which created a sensation was the skeleton of a mammoth which had been dug out of marl pit in Ulster county, N. Y., by Mr.

Peale in 1801. It was the first building in Baltimore lighted by gas, and on June 11, 1816, an exhibition of the new illuminant was made. The gas was made in the building and excited a great deal of interest. The experiment then made suggested the lighting of the city with gas. The idea originated with Mr. Peale, and he organ-ized a company for the purpose, becomcompelled to sell at largely reduced prices; others are largely stocked with Valencias, which cost about 25 per cent "freezing out" process was known even "freezing out" process was known even that the was a victim. He

"The museum was sacrificed: my fondest purposes blasted. I gave up all I could. But for the evils thus brought "Malaga raisins are famous all over the world. At present, the production, which had grown smaller some years ago he.

the city, to be used as a city hall. It had cost about \$14,000 or \$15,000 to build, and was offered to the city for \$1,600, subject to a redeemable ground rent of \$206. It was planned to spend \$2,400 in improving it. A resolution to buy and improve it at the figures named passed the city council, but Reubens Peale could not give a good title, so it was put up at auction and bought by the city. It served as a city hall until 1875, when the present hall was completed and occupied, although it could by no means for years prior to 1875 accommodate all the city offices.

HAZED A COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

Students Blamed Him for Expulsion of Nine of Their Number. SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 15 .-

Howard Logan Bronson, an instructor in the department of physics at Lehigh University, it is said is blamed by students for the recent expulsion of nine of their number for alleged dishonest "candy" in India measures in weight about 500 pounds. of their number for alleged dishonest work in examinations. The students later

for the United States Government was told in the Philadelphia courts. The cargo caught fire within a day's voyage of Manila, and in consequence was not accepted by Dewey.

Sult was brought by Castner, Curran, & Bullitt against the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited, to recover on a policy of the content of the company of the content of the conte Suft was brought by Castner, Curran, & Bullitt against the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited, to recover on a policy of insurance on the coal, The policy was dated August 12, 1898.

A record caten of stargeof on the voiga has been made by an Astrakhan fishing firm, one in the river bank. On the bank he was boiliged to kneel and beg pardon of the nine expelled students. The students, after taking his hat and coat as souvernies, threw him into the river and hurden and the role of the river bank. On the bank he was brought by Castner, Curran, & Bullitt against the British and Foreign in the voiga has obliged to kneel and beg pardon of the nine expelled students. The students, after taking his hat and coat as souvernies, the mountain half a mile to the river bank. On the bank he was obliged to kneel and beg pardon of the students, after taking his hat and coat as souvernies, the mountain half a mile to the river bank. On the bank he was obliged to kneel and beg pardon of the students, after taking his hat and coat as souvernies, the mountain half a mile to the river bank. On the bank he was obliged to kneel and beg pardon of the students, after taking his hat and coat as souvernies, the mountain half a mile to the river bank. On the bank he was brought and the river bank. On the students, after taking his hat and coat as souvernies, the river bank of the river Marine Insurance Company, Limited, to recover on a policy of insurance on the coal. The policy was dated August 12, 1888, and insured the coal, comprising 2,3574 tons, during a voyage of the ship Vigliant from Norfolk, Va., to Manila.

The visited students. The students, after taking his hat and coat as souvenirs, threw him into the river and hurried away. The water was up to his neck, but Bronson managed to reach shore unaided. This morning he was in his classroom as usual.

The visite of the students of the students of the students of the students. The students of the students of the students of the students. The students of the students of the students of the students of the students. The students of the students of the students of the students of the students. aided. This morning he was in morning ne room as usual.

President Brown, of the university, has begun an investigation, and threatens to deal severely with the hazers. Bronson also threatens legal proceedings against them. He is a recent graduate of Yale.

ELECT A NEW PRESIDENT.

into her and bore holes under water to Dr. Purinten Chosen Head of the West Virginia University.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 15 .-West Virginia University again has a new feet of water in the ship.

Continuing, it was asserted that the of Dennison University, was elected to that office yesterday. The regents were

(From the Chicago News.) Grandma—What did you do with that basket el-pples, Johnny?"
Johnny (a city chap of 5)—I fed them to the ow. vendment

ow, grandma.

Grandma—My goodness gracious! What did
ou do that for? Johnny-So she would give us some nice fresh apple butter.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Fundy Bay, in Nova Scotia, has a tide of sixty-eight feet, the highest in the world.

Bats measuring nearly five feet from tip to tip of their wings have been found in a cave near Tanga, in East Africa.

American golf sticks are being exported to cotland. The only thing the Scots are certain o retain is their dialect.

Henry Neville, the well-known actor, is the wentieth child of a twentieth child, a distinction which is said to be unique in England. Over 2,000 sailor men and marines of the United tates Navy have joined the Temperance League I the Naval Young Men's Christian Association. New South Wales has paid £743,000 in fifteen ears for the destruction of over 24,000,000 nox-

Cincinnati is a stronghold of Presbyterianism. ixty-four churches are included in its Presbytery, wenty-eight of these being within the limits of

The navy's new hospital at Yokohama is about ompleted. The Japanese Government has given lease in perpetuity for the site occupied by the

establish a novel station for the observation earthquakes in a silver mine, 100 yards below

South Shields, England, is said to possess the oldest lifeboat in existence. It has been in use since 1839, and by means of it 1,028 persons have "Those Who Have Been Called to That Undis-

overed Country" is the heading given to its eath notices by the "Higginsville Leader," a aper published in Missouri.

In the United Kingdom there are 60,990 postmen, and in the course of a year nearly 3,600,-050,600 letters, postal cards, parcels, circulars, and newspapers are delivered.

At the trial of an Indian in the Federal Court in Leavenworth, for the murder of his wife, all the squaw witnesses made gestures around their ecks, signifying their desire to see him hanged. "Searchlighting" for frogs is the latest industry in Kansas. A big electric light is flashed upon the ponds and before the croakers recover their sight they are scooped up in nets.

In India if you see a quantity of strings tied from side to side of the street, with three cornered pieces of paper fastened to them, you may know that a birthday is being celebrated in one

Some sticklers for accuracy say there are no hamadryads this season. They are all hamawetads.
One may take his choice of either promunciation, and then refer to a dictionary and ascertain the meaning of the words. Within the last two years several remarkable

reefs of fossil coral have been discovered near Bainbridge, on the Flint River, in Georgia. One reef so found, consisted of coral heads, some of them more than a foot in diameter. All public buildings, stores, and dwellings in South Africa are coated with cement. There are is a wooden buildings erected. The masons in South Africa are mostly Malays. They are skilled in their trade and do the work neatly.

No permican has been made in this country ince the Greely expedition. A concern in London has a plant for making it. Pemmican is sim-rly dried and pulverized meat mixed with suct and flavored with dried currants and other season-

If a young man escorts his sweeheart into a

An unusual accident recently befell Miss Mary Pixley, an enthusiastic golf player. While drivrixley, an entinsussus goir payer. While driv-ing from the third tee Miss Pixley inflicted seri-ous injury to her spine. The sudden jerk of the head, the motion of the body and the twist of the neck as the ball was struck strained the cords in the neck above the end of the spine.

The subject is under discussion in France of obstituting fruit trees along the roads in place substituting fruit trees along the roads in place of the fine specimens of arboriolture now in existence. It is argued that the fruit trees will bring in some revenue to the Government and in that respect will be of greater value than those which produce only leaves and blossoms.

While commenting upon the neatness with which an old negro's log cabin was finished, two ore was found, and intend to search for the

The "Iola (Kan.) Register" is in receipt of a the fold (Man.) Register is in receipt of a letter from Tiffany, the New York jeweler, ask-ing the whereabouts of the \$1,000 sword pur-chased for General Funston by popular subscrip-tion. Tiffany is making an exhibit at the Buffals Exposition and desires to gather together some of the best examples of his work. It is supposed that the general has the sword with him.

The Town Council of Gothenburg has adopted me fresh resolutions for lessening the tempta ome resh resolutions for lessening the tempta-ions of drunkenness. From April to August pen-air music will be performed at various ublic places, and thirty-one popular concerts, o be held from September to April in different alls, will be subsidized. The total cost of these forms will amount to £1,500 a year, besides a onsiderable bounty.

There were 23.922 applicants for patents in There were 23,922 applicants for patents in Great Britain during the year 1900, which works out at about 65 per day. The fact that there was a large increase in patents relating to motor cars and electric traction may be considered as a sign of the times. Flying machines, too, showed an upward tendency. Women inventors made a creditable show with 549 applications, relating mainly to articles of dress.

Ratoum, on the Black Sea, owes its importance Batoum, on the Black Sea, owes its importance is a modern commercial port to the fact of the incient fire worship of Zorouster having kept a light in their temple at Baku, near Batoum, and he petroleum-fed fame was the means of eading to the discoveries by the brothers Nobel and others of the immensely rich fields of mineral it, the exports of which have made Batoum one of the richest and busiest cities in the near East. The fault in the New Zealand submarine cable, The fault in the New Zealand submarine cable, which was repaired recently by the steamer Recorder, is stated to have been caused by the bite of a fish, says a Melbourne correspondent. It was almost bitten through, a broken tooth, half in inch long long and apparently belonging to a fish of large size, being found imbedded in the strands, which rested 330 fathoms below the surface. Experienced cable workers say that this is a very unusual depth for a mishap of this nature. There can be little doubt that a census was aken in England, or rather Britain, during the toman occupation. The Romans were thorough Roman occupation. The nomans were incrough in all they did, and the information would be most important for military and financial purposes. But the world is not left to mere conceture, for Die Cassius, the historian, expressly relates that a poll tax was collected in Britain on every man, woman, and child in the population, and, of course a poll tax necessarily involves a numbering of the people.

There is a young woman in Northern New York who stands in no terror of mosquitoes or kinwho stands in no terror of mosquitoes or kin-dred pests. The instant that a fly, mosquito, bee, or other insect bites or stings her it, drops dead. The bite leaves only a small red spot with-out the usual swelling or inflammation. Doctors have a theory in every such case, of course. In regard to this lady they say that her condition is due to a peculiar condition of the blood, which at some time has been poisoned by insect bites, these acting as an anti-toxin or virus.

An historic pair of pistols has been inherited by Pierce Mahony, ex-Member of Parliament of Grange Con, County Wicklow, Ireland. The weapons were Con, County Wicklow, Ireland. The weapons were used in the Waterloo year by Daniel O'Connell in the duc'he fought with D'Esterre, in which the latter was mortally wounded. O'Connell had characterized the Dublin Cerporation as 'feggarly;' D'Esterre, a member of the City Guild of Merchants, posed as champion of the civic body, and was the challenger. O'Connell took the fatality greatly to heart, and vowed he would never again engage in a duel.

The annual cost of a big university crew under present training methods is from \$6,000 to \$10,000. This does not include the amount spent from time This does not include the amount spent from time to time for improvements and new equipments. The principal expense is the salaries of the professional head coach and the expert boat builder. These two items alone cannot cost less than \$2,500. A steam launch is kept in commission every year at a sost of \$500. The training table costs at least \$1,200 and then there is the final expense for race week, transportation to the point of meeting for men, shells and launch, and there sustenance while there.